

DEATH BENEFIT CLAIM REQUEST – Governmental 457(b) Plan

Refer to the Death Benefit Claim Guide while completing this form. Use blue or black ink only.

City of Riverside Employee's Deferred Compensation Plan

98246-01

Decedent's Information

_____ Last Name	_____ First Name	_____ MI	_____ Social Security Number
_____ City, state and country of legal domicile at time of death			_____ Account Extension (if applicable)
_____ Mo Day Year			_____ Mo Day Year
_____ Date of Birth			_____ Date of Death

Claimant's Information

_____ Last Name	_____ First Name	_____ MI	Specify Claimant's relationship to the decedent: _____	
_____ Address – Number & Street			Has this account already been transferred to the spousal Claimant? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
_____ City	_____ State	_____ Zip Code	Is Claimant a U.S. Citizen or resident alien? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
() Home Phone	() Work Phone	_____ Mo Day Year	Is Claimant a minor? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, complete information below regarding minor's representative.	
		_____ Date of Birth		

Minor's Representative Information

_____ Last Name	_____ First Name	_____ MI	_____ Address – Number & Street	
_____ City			_____ State	_____ Zip Code

Tax Identification Number

If Claimant is an individual, provide the Social Security number. If Claimant is not an individual, such as a trust or estate, provide the TIN.

_____ Social Security Number	_____ Taxpayer Identification Number
---------------------------------	---

Type of Claim (check all that apply) Effective Date _____

☐ Leave Funds in the Account (available only for spousal Claimants who are the sole beneficiary)

☐ Full Distribution of My Share

☐ Periodic Payment of My Share

Payment Start Date _____ Frequency: ☐ Monthly ☐ Quarterly ☐ Semi-Annually ☐ Annually

☐ Payment of an Amount Certain \$ _____

☐ Payment of a Period Certain (Years) _____

☐ Required payment based upon Claimant's life expectancy (available only to individual claimants)

☐ Fixed Annuity of My Share

Purchase Date _____ Payment Start Date _____ Frequency: ☐ Monthly ☐ Quarterly ☐ Semi-Annually ☐ Annually

☐ Income of an Amount Certain \$ _____

☐ Income of a Period Certain (Years) _____

The following options have monthly frequencies:

☐ Fixed Life Annuity with Guaranteed Period (attach copy of birth certificate or driver's license) 5, 10, 15, 20 years (circle one)

☐ Fixed Life Annuity – Life Only, No Death Benefit (attach copy of birth certificate or driver's license)

☐ Joint Life (attach copies of birth certificates or driver's licenses) with ☐ 50% Survivor Benefit ☐ 100% Survivor Benefit

Guaranteed Period ☐ No ☐ Yes If yes, circle one: 5, 10, 15, 20 years

Co-Annuitant's Name _____ Relationship _____



Last Name

First Name

MI

Social Security Number

☐ **Direct Rollover** – Available for spousal Claimants only – Provide company information below.

Amount \$_____ (minimum \$200.00 for rollovers)

☐ Direct Rollover to an eligible plan: ☐ Governmental 457(b) ☐ 401(a/k) ☐ 403(b)

☐ Direct Rollover to an IRA

☐ **Transfer** – Available for spousal Claimants only – Attach acceptance letter and provide company information below.

Amount \$_____ (minimum \$200.00 for transfers)

☐ Transfer to a new provider within the same plan

Company or Trustee's Name

Account Number

Mailing Address

City/State/Zip Code

(_____)_____
Phone Number

Claim Delivery

☐ **Check** ☐ Alternate Mailing Address – _____

☐ **Express Delivery** - \$25.00 Non-refundable charge – Available only on full distributions. Express delivery available Monday through Friday only. Not available to P.O. boxes.

☐ **ACH** - only available on periodic/fixed annuity payments ☐ Checking Account ☐ Savings Account

Financial Institution Name

Account Number

ABA Number

Financial Institution Mailing Address

City

State/Zip Code

Attach VOIDED
check here.

Federal and State Income Tax Withholding

Federal Income Tax – Direct rollovers are available for spousal Claimants only. No federal income tax will be withheld from direct rollovers. 20% mandatory federal income tax withholding will apply to all distributions to spousal Claimants that are eligible for rollover, but are not rolled over. For all other payments to spousal Claimants and payments to non-spousal Claimants, federal income tax will be withheld at the rate of 10%, unless Service Provider is directed otherwise below.

☐ Do NOT withhold federal income tax from Claimant's distribution.

If Claimant would like additional federal income tax withheld, indicate amount. \$_____ or _____%

If Claimant is electing a periodic payment for a period certain of 10 years or longer or for his/her life expectancy, or a fixed annuity for a period certain of 10 years or longer, he/she may complete and attach IRS Form W-4P.

State Income Tax – For all Claimants, if Claimant lives in a state that mandates state income tax withholding, it will be withheld.

☐ Check here if Claimant lives in a state that does not mandate state income tax withholding and would like state income tax withheld.

If Claimant would like additional state income tax withheld, indicate amount. \$_____ or _____%

Required Signatures

Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim is subject to criminal and civil penalties. My signature acknowledges that I have received, read, understand and agree to all pages of the Death Benefit Claim Request, the Death Benefit Claim Guide and the Special Tax Notice, and affirm that all information that I have provided is true and correct.

Claimant Signature	Date	Title if you are acting in a representative capacity
I hereby instruct Service Provider to process and forward the distribution described on this form. This form is in compliance with Plan provisions. I hereby verify that the above Claimant is a named beneficiary under the Plan. If Claimant is one of multiple beneficiaries with respect to the decedent, then the above Claimant is entitled to _____% of the total benefits payable in respect of the decedent.		Claimant forward to Plan Administrator/Trustee Plan Administrator forward to Service Provider at: Great-West Retirement Services SM P.O. Box 173764, Denver, CO 80217-3764 Express Address: 8515 E. Orchard Road, Greenwood Village, CO 80111 Phone#: 1-800-701-8255 Fax#: 1-303-737-4355
I understand that a certified death certificate is required for processing this death benefit.		

Authorized Plan Administrator/Trustee Signature	Date
---	------

DEATH BENEFIT CLAIM GUIDE

City of Riverside Employee's Deferred Compensation Plan – Governmental 457(b) Plan

This Guide will assist you in completing the Death Benefit Claim Request form (the “Form”) for Internal Revenue Code (“Code”) section Governmental 457(b) plan. You should read all pages of this Guide before you begin to complete the Form. The Guide will assist you in completing each section of the Form and give you the information you need to make informed decisions regarding your claim. If you need further clarification about the information discussed in this Guide, call a representative at your Local Service Center. You can also call KeyTalk® to speak with a service representative.

You are strongly urged to consult with an accountant and/or tax advisor in the preparation of the Form. While our representatives are able to explain your options to you, they cannot tell you which payment and tax – withholding method is best for you. Your local representative or any service center representative will not provide tax or legal advice. Additionally, neither this Guide nor the Form represents tax or legal advice.

Please note that Great–West Retirement ServicesSM (“Service Provider”) cannot release the claim until the Authorized Plan Administrator/Trustee confirms that you are a named beneficiary under the Plan and are otherwise entitled to assert a claim.

Waivers or Consents of Inheritance and Estate Taxes – Certain states require Service Provider to obtain waivers or consents from the state's Department of Revenue or Taxation before Claimant is able to assert a claim. If the decedent lived in a state that requires this waiver, you MUST attach the waiver to the Form at the time the Form is submitted to Service Provider. The states that currently require consent or waiver are as follows: Connecticut, Hawaii, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Wisconsin. If the decedent's state of residence does not appear in this list, it is Claimant's responsibility to ensure that the decedent's state of residence does not require any form of waiver or consent.

Additionally, certain states require that Service Provider provide notice to the state that a distribution will be made to a claimant. If the decedent's state of residence requires a notice of distribution, Service Provider will so notify the appropriate state department.

Service Provider is required to comply with the regulations and requirements of the Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury (“OFAC”). As a result, Service Provider cannot conduct business with persons in a blocked country or any person designated by OFAC as a specially designated national or blocked person. For more information, please access the OFAC Web site at: <http://www.ustras.gov/offices/enforcement/ofac>.

The Form – The Form is divided into several sections, with each section requiring you to provide specific information.

The sections on the Form are:

- Decedent's Information
- Claimant's Information
- Minor's Representative Information
- Tax Identification Number
- Type of Claim
- Direct Rollover/Transfer
- Claim Delivery
- Federal and State Income Tax Withholding
- Required Signatures

Note: If there is more than one account or plan number, you must complete a separate Form for each account or plan number.

Incomplete or Inaccurate Information – In the event that any section of the Form is incomplete or inaccurate, Service Provider may not be able to process the claim requested on the Form. You may be required to complete a new Form or provide additional or proper information before your claim will be processed.

Changes to Your Request – If you make a change to the Form as you are completing it, you must cross out any previously elected choice(s) and initial all changes. If you do not initial all changes, the Form may be returned to you for verification.

The Form

Note: Please use black or blue ink when completing the Form.

Decedent's Information

Last Name, First Name, MI – The decedent's full name is required in order to properly identify the account.

City, State, and Country of Legal Domicile at time of death – This information is required in order for the claim to be properly filed and tax reported.

Social Security Number – The decedent's Social Security number is required to properly identify the account and report any applicable withholding information to the Internal Revenue Service.

Account Extension – The account extension identifies funds that were transferred through a divorce or death. If an account extension has been issued, but this field is blank, Service Provider will return the form.

Date of Birth – The decedent’s date of birth is required to properly process the claim.

Date of Death – The decedent’s date of death is required to properly process the claim.

Claimant’s Information

Last Name, First Name, MI – The full name of Claimant is required in order to properly process the claim.

Address – Number & Street

City, State, Zip Code – This information is required in order to properly process the claim.

Home Phone, Work Phone – This information will allow Service Provider to contact Claimant if necessary regarding the claim.

Specify Claimant’s Relationship to the Decedent – Claimant’s relationship to the decedent is required in order to properly process the claim.

Transfer to Spousal Claimant – If Claimant is the participant’s spouse, indicate whether the account has already been transferred to Claimant.

Is Claimant a U.S. Citizen or resident alien? – Federal and state income tax reporting is based on citizenship status.

Date of Birth – Claimant’s date of birth is required to properly process the claim.

Is Claimant a Minor? – If the answer to this question is yes, complete the next section on the Form regarding the minor’s representative information.

Minor’s Representative Information

This section must be completed if Claimant is a minor. All correspondence and claims will be addressed to the minor’s representative for the benefit of Claimant.

Payments may be made to a guardian of a minor’s estate or a conservator who has been appointed as such for the minor by final judicial order. A copy of the court order must be submitted to the Plan Administrator/Trustee and forwarded to Service Provider with the completed Form.

Under the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act, if a guardian or conservator has not been appointed by an appropriate court, certain states allow funds to be transferred to a custodian for the minor who is an adult member of the minor’s family. In general, transfers under this law may not be made if a state has not adopted it, or the proceeds exceed a specified dollar amount under the state’s statutory law. Payments cannot be made to a person solely because he/she is the parent of the minor or has custody of the minor unless a state law in the minor’s state of residence specifically authorizes such payment, a proper court order authorizing payment has been obtained or the Plan Document allows for such payment. The following is a list of states that have adopted a version of the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act:

Alabama	Illinois	Montana	Rhode Island
Alaska	Indiana	Nebraska	South Dakota
Arizona	Iowa	Nevada	Tennessee
Arkansas	Kansas	New Hampshire	Texas
California	Kentucky	New Jersey	U.S. Virgin Islands
Colorado	Louisiana	New Mexico	Utah
Connecticut	Maine	New York	Virginia
Delaware	Maryland	North Carolina	Washington
District of Columbia	Massachusetts	North Dakota	West Virginia
Florida	Michigan	Ohio	Wisconsin
Georgia	Minnesota	Oklahoma	Wyoming
Hawaii	Mississippi	Oregon	
Idaho	Missouri	Pennsylvania	

It is Claimant’s responsibility to determine whether and to what extent the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act has been adopted in his or her state of residence.

If Service Provider is unable to make payment because a guardian or conservator has not been appointed by final judicial order, or a state law where the minor resides or the Plan Document does not authorize payment to a custodian or other person, the proceeds must remain in the decedent’s account until the minor reaches the age of majority.

Tax Identification Number

Provide a complete and correct tax identification number for Claimant on the Form. If Claimant is an individual, provide the individual’s social security number. If Claimant is a trust or estate, generally a tax identification number (TIN) must be provided. In cases of a trust Claimant, a social security number may be appropriate if the grantor is living and is also the trustee.

Payments may be made to a personal representative appointed by an appropriate final judicial order. Personal representatives must provide a tax identification number (TIN) for the decedent’s estate. If a personal representative has not been appointed by an appropriate court because

the value of the estate is small, certain states will allow certain successors of the decedent to submit a small estate affidavit allowing them to receive payment. In such cases, only one affidavit containing the notarized signatures of all successors should be submitted to Service Provider. If appropriate documentation is not submitted, Service Provider may be unable to make payment. Claimants should obtain and submit appropriate documentation to Service Provider on a timely basis to avoid penalties and taxes.

Type of Claim

It is Claimant's responsibility to ensure that the distribution method and effective date selected meets the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code and applicable federal treasury regulations.

Effective Date – The effective date of the claim will be the later of the date selected as the effective date and the date Service Provider receives a properly completed Form.

Leave Funds in the Account – If Claimant is the decedent's surviving spouse and sole beneficiary and the decedent died prior to reaching age 70½, Claimant can elect to leave the funds in the Plan until distributions are required to begin. Distributions must begin from the account by the later of (a) December 31 of the calendar year in which the decedent would have attained age 70½ or (b) December 31 of the calendar year following the calendar year of the decedent's death. Distributions must be made over a period not exceeding Claimant's life or life expectancy.

If the spousal decedent died after reaching age 70½, neither spousal or non-spousal Claimants may leave funds in the account. By selecting this type of claim, Claimant understands that a recordkeeping account will be set up under Claimant's name. For spousal Claimants, all existing monies will remain in the same investment option(s) in effect on the date of the decedent's death. Claimant will have the option of transferring the monies to other investment options by visiting the Web site at www.gwrs.com or by calling KeyTalk®. However, some investment options may not be available for transfer. Claimant may not make any additional deposits to this account.

Claimant must also complete a Beneficiary Designation Form. Claimant may obtain this form by contacting his or her local service center representative.

If the Claimant is a non-spouse individual the account will remain in the decedent's name until such time as the Claimant initiates a distribution from the account.

Full Distribution of My Share – Check this box if Claimant wants a full distribution of his or her share of the account. The full vested value of each investment option will be distributed based on the instructions on the Form. Service Provider will liquidate the funds pro-rata from all available investment options with a balance.

Periodic Payment of My Share – Claimant must select a payment start date. The payment start date is the date the funds will be distributed from the account. Claimant may choose any day of the month with the exception of the 29th, 30th or 31st. Claimant must also select the frequency of payment – monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually. Allow approximately 5 – 10 business days from the payment start date to receive the distribution. It is solely the responsibility of Claimant to ensure that the payment option elected satisfies the minimum distribution requirements.

The Periodic Payment Options are as follows:

1. Payment of an Amount Certain – Designate the dollar amount Claimant wishes to receive on a regular installment basis (monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually). The payments will continue until the account balance is zero. The number of payments Claimant receives will vary depending on the performance of the underlying investment options.
2. Payment of a Period Certain (Years) – Claimant will receive payments on a regular installment basis (monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually). Payment amounts will depend on the length of time in years during which Claimant elected to receive payments, the periodic basis that Claimant chooses, and the performance of the underlying investment options.

The payment amount will be calculated by dividing the current account balance by the number of remaining payments. For example, if the payout is to be monthly for 4 years, the initial payout amount will be equal to $\frac{1}{48}$ of the account balance. The second payment will be $\frac{1}{47}$ of the account balance, the third will be $\frac{1}{46}$, and so on.

The payment is recalculated each time a payment is distributed; therefore, the amount of each payment will never be the same. The payment amount will vary depending on the performance of the underlying investment options. The balance will be zero by the end of the term selected.

3. Required payment based upon Claimant's age – This payment option is available to individual Claimants only. Claimant will receive payments as required under the federal minimum distribution requirements calculated based upon Claimant's life expectancy.

Fixed Annuity of My Share – An annuity is a payment option that can guarantee Claimant a retirement income for life or a limited, defined period. Claimant will receive payments on a regular basis. Payments made under a fixed annuity option will not change for as long as the annuity period continues. To request an annuity quote, review the annuity options that follow and call Service Provider. The insurance company issuing the annuity makes annuity payments and will deduct the applicable tax withholding. Once an annuity option is selected, Claimant may not select a different claim method or change to another fixed annuity option. To elect this method, the minimum annuity purchase amount is \$2,000.00, and each payment must be at least \$50.00. If Claimant chooses a fixed annuity payment option, Claimant will need to choose a Fixed Annuity Option.

Purchase Date – The purchase date is the date the funds are withdrawn from the existing account and placed into a fixed annuity. The purchase date may vary depending on the underlying investment options. If the purchase date is not a business day, the purchase date will default to the next business day. The selected purchase date must be prior to the payment start date. The interest rate applied will be the annuity rate in effect on the actual purchase date. If a purchase date is not selected, the purchase date will automatically be the date a properly completed Form is received by Service Provider. The purchase date cannot be more than 12 months from the date Claimant completes the Form.

Payment Start Date – The payment start date is the date the first check is to be received. Claimant's first electronic transfer or check may be delayed 5 – 10 business days as the annuity account is established. The payment start date for fixed annuities cannot be more than 90 days after the purchase date. Claimant may choose any day of the month with the exception of the 29th, 30th or 31st.

Claimant is responsible for ensuring that the Fixed Annuity Option as elected meets the minimum distribution requirements, if applicable.

The Fixed Annuity Options are as follows:

1. **Income of an Amount Certain** – Claimant must indicate a specific amount to be paid on a monthly, quarterly, semi – annually, or annual basis. The amount chosen must be received over a period not greater than 20 years. If Claimant dies before the entire annuitized balance is distributed, Claimant's beneficiary will receive all remaining annuity payments, if any.
2. **Payment of a Period Certain (Years)** – Claimant will receive payments on a regular installment basis (monthly, quarterly, semi – annually or annually). Payment amounts will depend on the length of time in years during which Claimant elected to receive payments and the periodic basis that Claimant chose.
3. **Fixed Life Annuity with Guaranteed Period** – Claimant will be paid monthly annuity payments for the guaranteed annuity payment period you select (5, 10, 15, or 20 years) or for their lifetime, whichever is longer. Upon Claimant's death, all payments remaining payable under the guaranteed period will be paid to Claimant's beneficiary, if any. If Claimant chooses this option, Claimant must attach a copy of his or her birth certificate or driver's license.
4. **Fixed Life Annuity – Life Only, No Death Benefit** – Claimant will be paid monthly annuity payments during his or her lifetime. Upon Claimant's death, all benefit payments cease. If Claimant chooses this option, Claimant must attach a copy of his or her birth certificate or driver's license.
5. **Joint Life** – Claimant will receive monthly annuity payments for his or her lifetime. Upon the death of the annuitant, the surviving annuitant will receive a pre – elected percentage (100% or 50%) of the original payment amount for his or her lifetime. For example, if Claimant elects a joint and 50% annuity, the surviving annuitant will continue to receive fixed monthly payments equaling one half of the amount received while both annuitants were living. Claimant must attach a copy of both annuitants' birth certificates or driver's licenses.

Direct Rollover

Direct Rollover to an Eligible Plan or IRA – This option is only available to spousal Claimants and Claimant must determine whether the plan or IRA accepts eligible rollover distributions.

Beginning in the year that the decedent would have attained age 70½, spousal Claimant may not roll over that portion of a distribution equal to the decedent's required minimum distribution amount. In the event that the participant had not received but was required to receive his or her required minimum distribution prior to his or her death, the required minimum distribution will be paid out before the rollover will be processed. If Claimant elects a distribution in the form of an annuity, as of January 1 of the calendar year in which the decedent would have attained age 70½, the IRS will treat the entire portion of each and every annuity payment as a required minimum distribution. Therefore, the entire amount of each annuity payment is not eligible for rollover.

If Claimant is requesting a direct rollover, an eligible rollover distribution is paid from the Plan directly to the eligible Code section 401(a), 401(k), 403(b) or governmental 457(b) plan or to a Traditional IRA.

Indicate the dollar amount the Claimant wants to roll over (minimum \$200.00) and provide the company name, account number, mailing address, city, state, zip code and a phone number for the direct rollover. In the event of an inconsistency between information contained on the Form and any other information provided with the Form, the information on the Form will be used. Once Service Provider has processed a direct rollover, it cannot be returned.

If Claimant chooses this type of claim, a Form 1099–R will be issued for reporting purposes; however, no federal income tax will be automatically withheld from amounts directly rolled over.

After – tax contributions in a 401(a)/(k) plan may be rolled into another 401(a)/(k) plan or IRA. After – tax contributions in a 401(a)/(k) plan, however, may not be rolled over to a 457 or 403(b) plan. If decedent had after – tax contributions in the account and Claimant elects a direct rollover to a 457 or 403(b) plan, the cost basis of the after – tax contribution will be distributed to Claimant and the investment earnings on the after – tax contributions will be included in the rollover amount.

Claim Delivery

The delivery of the claim may depend on the type of claim elected on the Form. Certain delivery options are not available on all types of claims. Below is a description of each delivery option.

Check – Claimant can receive the claim by check regardless of the distribution method selected on the Form.

Alternate Mailing Address – Check this box if the

Claimant wants the check to be sent to an address other than the address provided on the first page of the Form.

Express Delivery – Express delivery is available for full distributions only. The amount of the claim check will be reduced by \$25.00 for this service. Express delivery is available for Monday through Friday delivery only and is not available to PO. boxes. Delivery is not guaranteed to all areas.

Automated Clearing House (ACH) – Check this box and complete this section if the Claimant (“you”) wants the checks to be electronically deposited into your checking or savings account. You may not designate a business account or an IRA. For direct rollovers to an IRA, contact the local representative for the appropriate form. You can only select ACH if you selected a periodic payment or a fixed annuity. Complete the bank name, account number, ABA routing number, bank mailing address, city, state, zip code, and attach a voided check to the Form where indicated.

ACH is a form of electronic funds transfer by which Service Provider can transfer your payments directly to your financial institution. Allow at least 15 days from the date Service Provider receives your properly completed Form to begin using ACH for your payments. Upon receipt of a properly completed Form, Service Provider will notify the financial institution of the ACH request with the account information provided. The pre-notification process takes approximately 10 days. During the pre-notification process, the financial institution will confirm with Service Provider that the account and routing information submitted is correct and that it will accept the ACH transfer. After this confirmation is received, the payments will be transferred to your financial institution within 2 days of the first payment date. If the payments are withdrawn from investments that are subject to time delays upon withdrawal, the deposit to their financial institution may be delayed accordingly. In the event of a change to the periodic payments, the electronic funds transfer may be subject to a delay, and a check will be sent to your last known address on file with Service Provider.

If your financial institution rejects the pre-notification, you will be notified and checks will be mailed to you until you submit an Electronic Funds Transfer (ACH) form. As a result, it is important that you continue to notify Service Provider in writing of any changes to their mailing address.

By choosing an ACH credit to your bank account, you are authorizing Service Provider to initiate credit entries and, if necessary, debit entries and adjustments for any credit entries in error to your checking or savings account. You are also authorizing their financial institution, in the form of an electronic funds transfer, to credit and/or debit the same to such account. Service Provider will make payments in accordance with the directions you have specified on the Form until such time that you notify Service Provider in writing that they wish to cancel the ACH agreement. You must provide notice of cancellation at least 30 days prior to a payment date for the cancellation to be effective with respect to all of their subsequent payments.

Service Provider reserves the right to terminate the ACH transfers for any reason and will notify you in the event of such termination by sending notice to their last known address on file with Service Provider.

It is your obligation to notify Service Provider of any address or other changes affecting their electronic fund transfers during their lifetime. You are solely responsible for any consequences and/or liabilities that may arise out of their failure to provide such notification.

By selecting an ACH method of delivery, you acknowledge that Service Provider is not liable for payments made by Service Provider in accordance with a properly completed Form. By selecting this method of distribution delivery, you are authorizing and directing their financial institution not to hold any overpayments made by Service Provider on their behalf, or on behalf of their estate or any current or future joint accountholder, if applicable.

Federal and State Income Tax Withholding

Federal Income Tax – Direct rollovers are available for spousal Claimants only. No federal income tax will be withheld from direct rollovers. 20% mandatory federal income tax withholding will apply to all distributions to spousal Claimants that are eligible for rollover, but are not rolled over.

For distributions not eligible for rollover, the distribution is subject to federal income tax withholding unless Claimant elects not to have withholding apply. If the Claimant elects not to have federal income tax withholding apply to his or her claim or if he or she does not have enough federal income tax withheld from the claim, the Claimant may be responsible for payment of estimated tax. The Claimant may incur penalties under the estimated tax rules if his or her withholding and estimated tax payments are not sufficient. Check the appropriate box on the Form.

For non-spousal Claimants, federal income tax will be withheld at the rate of 10%, unless Service Provider is directed otherwise. Check the appropriate box on the Form.

State Income Tax – For all Claimants, if the Claimant lives in a state that mandates state income tax withholding, it will be withheld. If the Claimant wishes to have additional state income tax withheld or if the Claimant lives in a state that does not mandate state income tax withholding, the Claimant may elect to have an additional amount withheld. Check the appropriate box on the Form.

Income Tax Withholding Applicable to Payments Delivered Outside the U.S.

If Claimant is a U.S. citizen or a resident alien and Claimant’s payment is to be delivered outside the U.S. or its possessions, you may not elect out of federal income tax withholding.

If Claimant is a non-resident alien, the Claimant must attach IRS Form W-8BEN. In general, the withholding rate applicable to the claim is 30% unless a reduced rate applies because Claimant's country of citizenship has entered into a tax treaty with the U.S. and the treaty for a reduced withholding rate or an exemption from withholding. To obtain IRS Form W-8BEN, call 1-800-TAX-FORM.

Contact your tax professional for more information.

Required Signatures

Claimant must sign the Form. Read the disclosure on the Form in this section before signing. By signing the Form, Claimant attests to receiving, reading, understanding and agreeing to all provisions of the Form, the Special Tax Notice and this Guide.

The authorized Plan Administrator/Trustee signature is also required. The claim will not be processed without the Plan Administrator/Trustee signature.

Submitting the Form

Once the Claimant has completed the Form, forward it to the address indicated on the last page of the Form under the Required Signatures section.

Important Note

Although every effort is made to keep the information in this Guide current, it is subject to change without notice. Federal, state, and local tax laws may be revised, and new plan provisions may be adopted by your Plan. For the most up to date version of this Guide, please visit the Web site at www.gwrs.com or call KeyTalk® at 1-800-701-8255.

*Access to KeyTalk® or the Web site may be limited or unavailable during periods of peak demand, market volatility, systems upgrades, maintenance or for other reasons.

For more information about available investment options, including fees and expenses, you may obtain applicable prospectuses and/or disclosure documents from your registered representative. Read them carefully before investing.

SPECIAL TAX NOTICE REGARDING PLAN PAYMENTS FROM GOVERNMENTAL 457(b) PLANS

This notice explains how you can continue to defer federal income tax on your retirement savings in your Plan and contains important information you will need before you decide how to receive your Plan benefits.

This notice is provided to you by your Plan Administrator because all or part of the payment that you will soon receive from the Plan may be eligible for rollover by you or your Plan Administrator to a traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan. A rollover is a payment by you or the Plan Administrator of all or part of your benefit to another plan or IRA that allows you to continue to postpone taxation of that benefit until it is paid to you. Your payment cannot be rolled over to a Roth IRA, a SIMPLE IRA, or a Coverdell Education Savings Account (formerly known as an education IRA). An "eligible employer plan" includes a plan qualified under section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, including a 401(k) plan, profit-sharing plan, defined benefit plan, stock bonus plan, and money purchase plan; a section 403(b) tax-sheltered annuity; and an eligible section 457(b) plan maintained by a governmental employer (governmental 457(b) plan). The Plan is a governmental 457(b) plan.

An eligible employer plan is not legally required to accept a rollover. Before you decide to roll over your payment to another employer plan, you should find out whether the plan accepts rollovers and, if so, the types of distributions it accepts as a rollover. You should also find out about any documents that are required to be completed before the receiving plan will accept a rollover. Even if a plan accepts rollovers, it might not accept rollovers of certain types of distributions, such as after-tax amounts. If this is the case, and your distribution includes after-tax amounts, you may wish instead to roll your distribution over to a traditional IRA or split your rollover amount between the employer plan in which you will participate and a traditional IRA. If an employer plan accepts your rollover, the plan may restrict subsequent distributions of the rollover amount or may require your spouse's consent for any subsequent distribution. A subsequent distribution from the plan that accepts your rollover may also be subject to different tax treatment than distributions from this Plan. Check with the administrator of the plan that is to receive your rollover prior to making the rollover.

If you have additional questions after reading this notice, you can contact your Plan Administrator.

SUMMARY

There are two ways you may be able to receive a Plan payment that is eligible for rollover:

- (1) Certain payments can be made directly to a traditional IRA that you establish or to an eligible employer plan that will accept it and hold it for your benefit ("DIRECT ROLLOVER"); or
- (2) The payment can be PAID TO YOU.

If you choose a DIRECT ROLLOVER:

- Your payment will not be taxed in the current year and no income tax will be withheld.
- You choose whether your payment will be made directly to your traditional IRA or to an eligible employer plan that accepts your rollover. Your payment cannot be rolled over to a Roth IRA, a SIMPLE IRA, or a Coverdell Education Savings Account because these are not traditional IRAs.
- Your payment will be taxed later when you take it out of the traditional IRA or the eligible employer plan. Depending on the type of plan, the later distribution may be subject to different tax treatment than it would be if you received a taxable distribution from this Plan.

If you choose to have a Plan payment that is eligible for rollover PAID TO YOU:

- You will receive only 80% of the taxable amount of the payment, because the Plan Administrator is required to withhold 20% of that amount and send it to the IRS as income tax withholding to be credited against your taxes.
- The taxable amount of your payment will be taxed in the current year unless you roll it over.
- You can roll over all or part of the payment by paying it to your traditional IRA or to an eligible employer plan that accepts your rollover within 60 days after you receive the payment. The amount rolled over will not be taxed until you take it out of the traditional IRA or the eligible employer plan.
- If you want to roll over 100% of the payment to a traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan, you must find other money to replace the 20% of the taxable portion that was withheld. If you roll over only the 80% that you received, you will be taxed on the 20% that was withheld and that is not rolled over.

Your Right to Waive the 30-Day Notice Period.

Generally, neither a direct rollover nor a payment can be made from the plan until at least 30 days after your receipt of this notice. Thus, after receiving this notice, you have at least 30 days to consider whether or not to have your withdrawal directly rolled over. If you do not wish to wait until this 30-day notice period ends before your election is processed, you may waive the notice period by making an affirmative election indicating whether or not you wish to make a direct rollover. Your withdrawal will then be processed in accordance with your election as soon as practical after it is received by your Plan Administrator.

MORE INFORMATION

I. PAYMENTS THAT CAN AND CANNOT BE ROLLED OVER

II. DIRECT ROLLOVER

III. PAYMENT PAID TO YOU

IV. SURVIVING SPOUSES, ALTERNATE PAYEES, AND OTHER BENEFICIARIES

I. PAYMENTS THAT CAN AND CANNOT BE ROLLED OVER

Payments from the Plan may be "eligible rollover distributions." This means that they can be rolled over to a traditional IRA or to an eligible employer plan that accepts rollovers. Payments from a plan cannot be rolled over to a Roth IRA, a SIMPLE IRA, or a Coverdell Education Savings Account. Your Plan administrator should be able to tell you what portion of your payment is an eligible rollover distribution.

After-tax Contributions. If you made after-tax contributions to the Plan, these contributions may be rolled into either a traditional IRA or to certain employer plans that accept rollovers of the after-tax contributions. The following rules apply:

- a. **Rollover into a Traditional IRA.** You can roll over your after-tax contributions to a traditional IRA either directly or indirectly. Your plan administrator should be able to tell you how much of your payment is the taxable portion and how much is the after-tax portion. If you roll over after-tax contributions to a traditional IRA, it is your responsibility to keep track of, and report to the Service on the applicable forms, the amount of these after-tax contributions. This will enable the nontaxable amount of any future distributions from the traditional IRA to be determined. Once you roll over your after-tax contributions to a traditional IRA, those amounts CANNOT later be rolled over to an employer plan.
- b. **Rollover into an Employer Plan.** You can roll over after-tax contributions from an employer plan that is qualified under Code section 401(a) or a section 403(a) annuity plan to another such plan using a direct rollover if the other plan provides separate accounting for amounts rolled over, including separate accounting for the after-tax employee contributions and earnings on those contributions. You CANNOT roll over after-tax contributions to a governmental 457(b) plan. If you want to roll over your after-tax contributions to an employer plan that accepts these rollovers, you cannot have the after-tax contributions paid to you first. You must instruct the Plan Administrator of this Plan to make a direct rollover on your behalf. Also, you cannot first roll over after-tax contributions to a traditional IRA and then roll over that amount into an employer plan.

The following types of payments cannot be rolled over:

Payments Spread over Long Periods. You cannot roll over a payment if it is part of a series of equal (or almost equal) payments that are made at least once a year and that will last for:

- your lifetime (or a period measured by your life expectancy), or
- your lifetime and your beneficiary's lifetime (or a period measured by your joint life expectancies), or
- a period of 10 years or more.

Required Minimum Payments. Beginning when you reach age 70½ or retire, whichever is later, a certain portion of your payment cannot be rolled over because it is a "required minimum payment" that must be paid to you.

Unforeseeable Emergency Distributions. A distribution on account of an unforeseeable emergency cannot be rolled over.

Distributions of Excess Contributions. A distribution that is made because legal limits on certain contributions were exceeded cannot be rolled over.

The Plan Administrator of this Plan should be able to tell you if your payment includes amounts which cannot be rolled over.

II. **DIRECT ROLLOVER**

A DIRECT ROLLOVER is a direct payment of the amount of your Plan benefits to a traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan that will accept it. You can choose a DIRECT ROLLOVER of all or any portion of your payment that is an eligible rollover distribution, as described in Part I above. You are not taxed on any taxable portion of your payment for which you choose a DIRECT ROLLOVER until you later take it out of the traditional IRA or eligible employer plan. In addition, no income tax withholding is required for any taxable portion of your Plan benefits for which you choose a DIRECT ROLLOVER. This Plan might not let you choose a DIRECT ROLLOVER if your distributions for the year are less than \$200.00.

DIRECT ROLLOVER to a Traditional IRA. You can open a traditional IRA to receive the direct rollover. If you choose to have your payment made directly to a traditional IRA, contact an IRA sponsor (usually a financial institution) to find out how to have your payment made in a direct rollover to a traditional IRA at that institution. If you are unsure of how to invest your money, you can temporarily establish a traditional IRA to receive the payment. However, in choosing a traditional IRA, you may wish to make sure that the traditional IRA you choose will allow you to move all or a part of your payment to another traditional IRA at a later date, without penalties or other limitations. See IRS Publication 590, Individual Retirement Arrangements, for more information on traditional IRAs (including limits on how often you can roll over between IRAs).

DIRECT ROLLOVER to a Plan. If you are employed by a new employer that has an eligible employer plan, and you want a direct rollover to that plan, ask the Plan Administrator of that plan whether it will accept your rollover. An eligible employer plan is not legally required to accept a rollover. Even if your new employer's plan does not accept a rollover, you can choose a DIRECT ROLLOVER to a traditional IRA. If the employer plan accepts your rollover, the plan may provide restrictions on the circumstances under which you may later receive a distribution of the rollover amount or may require spousal consent to any subsequent distribution. Check with the Plan Administrator of that plan before making your decision.

DIRECT ROLLOVER of a Series of Payments. If you receive a payment that can be rolled over to a traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan that will accept it, and it is paid in a series of payments for less than 10 years, your choice to make or not make a DIRECT ROLLOVER for a payment will apply to all later payments in the series until you change your election. You are free to change your election for any later payment in the series.

Change in Tax Treatment Resulting from a DIRECT ROLLOVER. The tax treatment of any payment from the eligible employer plan or traditional IRA receiving your DIRECT ROLLOVER might be different than if you received your benefit in a taxable distribution directly from the Plan. See the sections below entitled, "Additional 10% Tax May Apply to Certain Distributions."

III. PAYMENT PAID TO YOU

If your payment can be rolled over (see Part I above) and the payment is made to you in cash, it is subject to 20% federal income tax withholding on the taxable portion (state tax withholding may also apply). The payment is taxed in the year you receive it unless, within 60 days, you roll it over to a traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan that accepts rollovers. If you do not roll it over, special tax rules may apply.

Income Tax Withholding:

Mandatory Withholding. If any portion of your payment can be rolled over under Part I above and you do not elect to make a DIRECT ROLLOVER, the Plan is required by law to withhold 20% of the taxable amount. This amount is sent to the IRS as federal income tax withholding. For example, if you can roll over a taxable payment of \$10,000.00, only \$8,000.00 will be paid to you because the Plan must withhold \$2,000.00 as income tax. However, when you prepare your income tax return for the year, unless you make a rollover within 60 days (see “Sixty-Day Rollover Option” below), you must report the full \$10,000.00 as a taxable payment from the Plan. You must report the \$2,000.00 as tax withheld, and it will be credited against any income tax you owe for the year. There will be no income tax withholding if your payments for the year are less than \$200.00.

Voluntary Withholding. If any portion of your payment is taxable but cannot be rolled over under Part I above, the mandatory withholding rules described above do not apply. In this case, you may elect not to have withholding apply to that portion. If you do nothing, an amount will be taken out of this portion of your payment for federal income tax withholding. To elect out of withholding, ask the Plan Administrator for the election form and related information.

Sixty-Day Rollover Option. If you receive a payment that can be rolled over under Part I above, you can still decide to roll over all or part of it to a traditional IRA or to an eligible employer plan that accepts rollovers. If you decide to roll over, you must contribute the amount of the payment you received to a traditional IRA or eligible employer plan within 60 days after you receive the payment. The portion of your payment that is rolled over will not be taxed until you take it out of the traditional IRA or the eligible employer plan.

You can roll over up to 100% of your payment that can be rolled over under Part I above, including an amount equal to the 20% of the taxable portion that was withheld. If you choose to roll over 100%, you must find other money within the 60-day period to contribute to the traditional IRA or the eligible employer plan, to replace the 20% that was withheld. On the other hand, if you roll over only the 80% of the taxable portion that you received, you will be taxed on the 20% that was withheld.

Example: Your payment that can be rolled over under Part I above is \$10,000.00, and you choose to have it paid to you. You will receive \$8,000.00, and \$2,000.00 will be sent to the IRS as income tax withholding. Within 60 days after receiving the \$8,000.00, you may roll over the entire \$10,000.00 to a traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan. To do this, you roll over the \$8,000.00 you received from the Plan, and you will have to find \$2,000.00 from other sources (your savings, a loan, etc.). In this case, the entire \$10,000.00 is not taxed until you take it out of the traditional IRA or an eligible employer plan. If you roll over the entire \$10,000.00, when you file your income tax return you may get a refund of part or all of the \$2,000.00 withheld.

If, on the other hand, you roll over only \$8,000.00, the \$2,000.00 you did not roll over is taxed in the year it was withheld. When you file your income tax return, you may get a refund of part of the \$2,000.00 withheld. (However, any refund is likely to be larger if you roll over the entire \$10,000.00.)

Additional 10% Tax May Apply to Certain Distributions. Distributions from this Plan are generally not subject to the additional 10% tax that applies to pre-age-59½ distributions from other types of plans. However, any distribution from the Plan that is attributable to an amount you rolled over to the Plan (adjusted for investment returns) from another type of eligible employer plan or IRA amount is subject to the additional 10% tax if it is distributed to you before you reach age 59½, unless an exception applies.

Exceptions to the additional 10% tax generally include (1) payments that are paid as equal (or almost equal) payments over your life or life expectancy (or your and your beneficiary's lives or life expectancies), (2) payments that are paid from an eligible employer plan after you separate from service with your employer during or after the year you reach age 55, (3) payments that are paid because you retire due to disability, (4) payments that are paid directly to the government to satisfy a federal tax levy, (5) payments that are paid to an alternate payee under a qualified domestic relations order, or (6) payments that do not exceed the amount of your deductible medical expenses. These exceptions may be different for distributions from a traditional IRA. See IRS Form 5329 for more information on the additional 10% tax.

The additional 10% tax does not apply to distributions from the Plan or any other governmental 457(b) plan, except to the extent the distribution is attributable to an amount you rolled over to the governmental 457(b) plan (adjusted for investment returns) from another type of eligible employer plan or IRA.

In addition, any amount rolled over from the Plan to another type of eligible employer plan or to a traditional IRA will be subject to the additional 10% tax if it is distributed to you before you reach age 59½, unless an exception applies.

IV. SURVIVING SPOUSES, ALTERNATE PAYEES, AND OTHER BENEFICIARIES

In general, the rules summarized above that apply to payments to employees also apply to payments to surviving spouses of employees and to spouses or former spouses who are “alternate payees.” You are an alternate payee if your interest in the Plan results from a “qualified domestic relations order,” which is an order issued by a court, usually in connection with a divorce or legal separation.

If you are a surviving spouse or an alternate payee, you may choose to have a payment that can be rolled over, as described in Part I above, paid in a DIRECT ROLLOVER to a traditional IRA or to an eligible employer plan or paid to you. If you have the payment paid to you, you can keep it or roll it over yourself to a traditional IRA or to an eligible employer plan. Thus, you have the same choices as the employee.

If you are a beneficiary other than a surviving spouse or an alternate payee, you cannot choose a direct rollover, and you cannot roll over the payment yourself.

If you are a surviving spouse, an alternate payee, or another beneficiary, your payment is generally not subject to the additional 10% tax described in Part III above, even if you are younger than age 59½.

HOW TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This notice summarizes only the federal (not state or local) tax rules that might apply to your payment. The rules described above are complex and contain many conditions and exceptions that are not included in this notice. Therefore, you may want to consult with the Plan Administrator or a professional tax advisor before you take a payment of your benefits from your Plan. Also, you can find more specific information on the tax treatment of payments from qualified employer plans in IRS Publication 575, Pension and Annuity Income, and IRS Publication 590, Individual Retirement Arrangements. These publications are available from your local IRS office, on the IRS's Internet Web Site at www.irs.gov, or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORMS.